



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mr. Allen's chief error, it seems to me, lies in the title of the book and in the sub-heading, "Whether she votes or not." He does not indicate why the woman any more than the man should assume as her work the performance of unpleasant details which men have neglected in their conduct of government in the past. In short, Mr. Allen seeks to limit unjustifiably the sphere of woman. He insinuates that the minutiae of administrative work which are controlled and initiated by men will give sufficient scope for her energies. He says repeatedly "the ballot will not help child labor," "the ballot will not make budgets," "the ballot will not keep children in school," and concludes therefrom that woman can be an efficient citizen whether she votes or not. His error is caused, it seems to me, by his fundamental misconception of the nature of women. He needs to realize, as Dr. Patten says, that a woman is a distinct entity in herself, not a defective man.

NELLIE MARGUERITE SEEDS NEARING.

Ashley, R. L. *The American Federal State.* Pp. xlvii, 629. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

This is a revised edition of a textbook in Civics, which was originally published in 1902, and which was reviewed in this journal shortly after its publication. The revision has taken the form mainly of correcting certain errors and of bringing statements of fact and statistical material down to date. Some of the valuable books on American government which have appeared since the original edition of this volume was issued are mentioned in a brief bibliography, but, with few exceptions, no new references have been inserted throughout the body of the book.

The only new material of any importance which is added is a chapter (xxix) dealing with natural resources and the conservation movement. This treats of conservation in general, and then takes up in turn the national land policy, forests, water, waterways and minerals. Valuable as this material is, it is at least questionable whether an allotment of twenty pages to conservation and of only four pages to the tariff, three to trusts and three to the regulation of railways, gives a proper perspective of present-day conditions.

Along several lines have important changes taken place in American government during the past decade. Colonial governments and colonial policies have been established, and colonial problems have arisen. New devices in city government have also been put into operation. The author's treatment of both these topics remains most inadequate. A single page is given to colonial policy, colonial government and colonial problems combined. The Philippines and Porto Rico are disposed of in a paragraph of nine lines. Hawaii and the Panama Canal are only referred to incidentally, and the Canal Zone is not mentioned.

Similarly, in dealing with municipal affairs, government by commission is disposed of in a paragraph of twelve lines, under the topic "The Council: Organization," no attempt being made to tell what is meant by "commission government." The discussion of the initiative, referendum and recall is antiquated, and but little reference is made to important recent

social and economic legislation. The treatment of political parties makes no note of the important developments since 1900 in party groupings and policies.

While this is a valuable manual, especially for teachers who wish to combine a considerable amount of American History with their teaching of Civics, its treatment of present-day government and politics must be considerably supplemented by a well-informed teacher or by extensive collateral reading on the part of students.

RAYMOND GARFIELD GETTELL.

Trinity College.

Cameron, Agnes D. *The New North.* Pp. xv, 398. Price, \$3.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

One can now go by regular steamer to the Arctic Ocean via the Athabaska, Slave and Mackenzie Rivers. The first season that this was in operation, Miss Cameron, with one woman companion, took the journey. Her record of it is very scrappy and very interesting reading. The book is a fine piece of workmanship and well illustrated.

The author tells no end of anecdotes about the country and the people. Possibly she is a little optimistic. Certainly she is well impressed by the essential good qualities of the natives, and shows pictures of some of them that might well make Caucasian parents envious if complexion could be changed a bit. Miss Cameron's appreciation of the Arctic and Subarctic native hints at a need of reconstruction of our definition of savages. Here is one of her many tributes to the Esquimaux:

"The Eskimo realizes that the pleasure of life is in pursuit, not in acquisition. Where wants are many, joys are few; the very austerity of his life has made a man of him. Laying up few treasures for the elements to corrupt, accumulating no property except a little, a very little, of the kind designated by Wemmick as 'portable,' he, to better and saner effect than any man, decreases the denominator of his wants instead of increasing the numerator of his havings. Surrounded by the paleocrystic ice, the genial current of his soul has not been frozen by that ice. An Eskimo family accepts life with a smile and, in the faith of little children, goes on its way.

"An old Scot once prayed, 'O Lord send down Thy worshippin' people at this time the savin' grace o' continuance.' Only one man has less need to pray that prayer than the Scot himself, and that man is the Eskimo. The Indian eats and sleeps as his wife works, but while there is spearhead to fashion or net to mend, the clever hands of the Eskimo are never idle. Thrifty as a Scot, ingenious as a Yankee, every bit of the little property that he has is well kept. You find around this igloo no broken sled-runner, untrustworthy fishing gear, nor worn-out dog harness. Civilization has nothing to teach this man concerning clothing, house building or Arctic travel."

A smaller part of the book gives an account of the pushing white man's frontier in the wheat belt.

J. RUSSELL SMITH.

University of Pennsylvania.